

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms Used in HIV Prevention Planning

AETC: see AIDS Education and Training Center

AI/A: American Indian/Alaska Native

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, the disease state caused by HIV. The criteria used to determine when an HIV infection becomes AIDS are established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP): The ADAP was created as part of the Ryan White CARE Act and is administered under Title II. ADAP provides medications to low-income people living with HIV/AIDS that are uninsured or under-insured and lack coverage for medications.

AIDS Education and Training Center (AETC): The AETC was created as part of the Ryan White CARE Act and is administered under Part F. The AETC program is a network of regional centers that conduct targeted, multi-disciplinary education and training programs for health care providers.

Allocations: Refers to the distribution of dollar amounts or percentages of funding to established priorities – service categories, geographic areas, populations, or subpopulations.

API: Asian/Pacific Islander

Area Action Plan(s): The comprehensive, multi-year HIV/STD prevention plans that are developed for each of the six prevention plan areas in Texas

Area Epidemic Profile: The format of epidemiological information used for HIV/STD prevention planning in Texas. Also see Epidemiological Profile.

Assembly: A term for the planning body composed of the leadership representatives for the entire plan area. This body works in partnership with TDH to assure that planning processes are conducted. The term pertains to both prevention and Ryan White Title II services planning.

ASO: An AIDS service organization, which may provide a variety of services for the community, including health services, prevention, housing, advocacy, and other services.

Barrier: A factor or circumstance that prohibits or inhibits access and/or use of services.

BDTP: Behaviorally Defined Target Populations (pronounced bed-taps); a term used to broadly define the modes of HIV/STD transmission. The BDTP's used for prevention planning in Texas are M/MS (male with male sex), IDU (injecting drug use) and F/MS (female with male sex). The M/MS and IDU category are sometimes combined for planning purposes, and is noted as M/MS-IDU.

Behavioral/Social Science: A science, such as psychology or sociology, that seeks to survey and predict response (behaviors and actions) of individuals or groups of people to a given situation.

Bylaws: Standing rules written by a group to govern business processes.

CARE Act: see Ryan White CARE Act.

CBC: Congressional Black Caucus – a national legislative faction formed to address increasing health disparities in African Americans. CBC efforts have resulted in the provision of federal funds directed to minority CBO's to target African Americans.

CBO: Community-based organization, a structured group offering services to a specific group of people in a defined area. These groups may include minority groups, housing for the homeless, and AIDS service organizations.

CDC: see Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): The CDC is a Federal agency of the Department of Health and Human Services. Their mission is to promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. The CDC is the Federal agency responsible for tracking diseases that may endanger public health, such as HIV.

Community Forum (or Public Meeting): A small-group method of collecting information from community members in which a community meeting is used to provide a directed and highly interactive discussion.

Community Planning: A term used to describe a community-based planning process, whereby a plan is developed based on data of a defined community (geographic or population specific). Community planning is also a term used by the CDC to describe the planning process initiated in Texas in 1993 for HIV prevention.

Community Planning Co-Chairs: Persons assigned by the grantee and elected from community members to particular community planning areas. They are responsible for organizing, covering, and leading the HIV Prevention Groups.

Community Planning Group (CPG): Organized groups of individuals who conduct the planning processes for HIV/STD prevention in a designated geographic area. In 2000, Texas reduced the number of CPGs from ten to six.

Comprehensive Planning: A term referring to the consideration and inclusion of *all* priority needs in HIV prevention and services in a written plan, although some of the needs may not be funded.

Conflict of Interest: A conflict between one's obligation to the public good and one's self-interest.

Consensus: An agreement or decision that all parties can support.

Continuum of Care: A set of services and linkages that responds to an individual or a family's changing needs for HIV prevention and care. A continuum of care is the complete system of providers and available resources for people at risk for, or living with HIV, and their families within a particular geographic service area.

CPG: see Community Planning Group

Core Group: Subgroups within a larger planning area. For prevention planning, the prioritizing of subpopulations and the selection of interventions occurs at the core group level.

CPLLOT: Community Planning Leadership Orientation & Training – a national program sponsored by the National Minority AIDS Council (NMAC) that provides training in community planning processes for HIV prevention

CTS: Counseling and testing sites for HIV counseling and testing

Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA): A designation used by the Ryan White CARE Act to identify an area eligible for funds under Title I.

EMA: see Eligible Metropolitan Area

Epidemic: A disease that has spread rapidly among a large number of people within a short period of time.

Epidemiological Profile: A description of the current status, distribution, and impact of an infectious disease or other health-related condition in a specific geographic area.

Epidemiology: The study of factors associated with diseases and disease distribution in populations.

Evidence-based: Based on evidence that is collected from scientific data. Some examples of evidence-based decisions in HIV/STD prevention planning are the

prioritization of subpopulations based on epidemiological and needs assessments data, and the selection of interventions that have been demonstrated to be effective in research studies.

FIB: Factors Influencing Behaviors – the underlying reasons that individuals exhibit certain behaviors. FIB's are an important consideration in selecting appropriate HIV/STD interventions as part of the prevention planning process.

F/MS: Female with male sexual activity, one of the behaviorally defined target populations (BDTP's) used in prevention planning.

Focus group: A method of information collection involving a facilitated discussion among a small group and led by a trained moderator.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA): HRSA directs national health programs that improve the Nation's health by assuring equitable access to comprehensive, quality health care for all. HRSA works to improve and extend life for people living with HIV, provide primary health care to medically underserved people, serve women and children through State programs, and train a health workforce that is both diverse and motivated to work in underserved communities. HRSA is the Federal agency responsible for administering the Ryan White CARE Act.

HERR: Health Education and Risk Reduction – a set of HIV prevention activities intended to reduce the risk behaviors related to HIV infection.

HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS.

HIV Services Delivery Area: Also known as Health Service Delivery Area. A designation used by the Ryan White CARE Act to identify an area eligible for funds under Title II (formula funding to States and territories).

HMAZ: High Morbidity Analysis Zone – a term used in the TDH 2000 Area Epidemic Profiles to denote clusters of counties that show higher numbers of reported cases of HIV/AIDS and/or STDs.

HOPWA: see Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA): HOPWA is a Federal program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development that provides housing assistance and supportive services for low-income people with HIV/AIDS and their families.

HRSA: see Health Resources and Services Administration

HSDA: see HIV Service Delivery Area

IDU: Injection drug use(r), one of the behaviorally defined target populations (BDTP's) used in prevention planning.

Inclusion: The assurance that the views, perspectives, and needs of all affected communities are included and involved in a meaningful manner in the community planning process.

Intervention: An activity designed to change or reduce risk behavior(s) that may result in HIV infection.

LMAZ : Low Morbidity Analysis Zone. A term used in the TDH 2000 Area Epidemic Profiles to denote a designation for the counties that do **not** fall into the clusters of counties that show higher numbers of reported cases of HIV/AIDS or STDs.

MSM: Men who have sex with men; one of the behaviorally defined target populations (BDTP's) used in prevention planning.

M/MS/IDU: Male with male sexual activity and injecting drug use; one of the behaviorally defined target populations (BDTP's) used in prevention planning.

NASTAD: National Association of State and Territorial AIDS Directors – a national association that supports health department AIDS directors and coordinates peer technical assistance for prevention planning processes.

Needs Assessment: A process of collecting information about the needs of people and families at risk of or living with HIV (both those receiving care and those not in care), identifying current resources available to meet those needs, and determining what gaps in care exist.

NMAC: National Minority AIDS Council – a national agency that focuses on the provision of technical assistance to prevention planning groups.

OI: Opportunistic Infection.

Parity: A situation in which all members of the planning group are provided opportunities for orientation and skills building to participate in the planning process and to have an equal voice in voting and other decision-making activities.

PCPE: Prevention Counseling and Partner Elicitation – a set of program activities widely used to counsel and test persons and their sex and/or needle-sharing partners who are at risk for acquiring or transmitting HIV infection.

PIR: Parity, Inclusion and Representation - a principle applied to CPG membership to assure that planning for HIV prevention needs is done by the individuals most affected or by those who can represent the viewpoints of those most affected.

Planning Council: Planning Councils are volunteer planning groups composed of community members who prioritize services and allocate funds under Title I of the Ryan White CARE Act.

PLWH/A: People (or person) living with HIV/AIDS. PLWH and PLWA also are used.

Prevention Programs: Interventions, strategies, programs, and structures designed to reduce risk behaviors that may lead to HIV infection or other disease. Successful HIV prevention programs include outreach to the populations at highest risk and the subsequent referral into prevention counseling, testing, and other targeted, intensive interventions.

Primary Prevention: Intervention and education activities that are intended to help people reduce risk behaviors that may lead to infection with HIV. Examples of primary prevention include skills building for condom use, counseling that focuses on the reduction of the number of sex partners, HIV and STD testing, and needle exchange programs.

Priority setting: A system used to determine numerical priorities of categories, such as subpopulations for prevention planning or service categories for services planning.

Process Evaluation: Documentation that a particular process has been carried out and an examination of its effectiveness.

RFP: Request for proposals – public announcements regarding the availability of grant funding

Representation: The assurance that the persons representing a specific community truly reflect that community's values, norms, and behaviors.

Ryan White CARE Act: On August 18, 1990, Congress enacted the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act. Reauthorized in 1996 and 2000, the CARE Act is designed to improve the quality and availability of care for individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS. The CARE Act includes the following major programs: Title II, Title III, Title IV, Part F, and I. The CARE Act is now the largest sole source of HIV funding in the nation.

SCSN: See Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need

Secondary Prevention: Prevention programs that serve the needs of people infected with HIV, the goals of which are to prevent further transmission and to link the infected person to early intervention services in order to minimize the disease progression.

SES: Socioeconomic status

Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) or Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI): An infection that is spread through intimate sexual contact. HIV, herpes, syphilis, and gonorrhea are commonly known STDs.

Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need (SCSN): The Ryan White CARE Act requires all CARE Act grantees to participate in this representative process. The purposes of the SCSN are to provide a mechanism to collaborate in identifying and addressing significant HIV care issues related to the needs of people and families living with HIV and to maximize coordination, integration, and effective linkages across the CARE Act Titles.

STD: see Sexually Transmitted Disease

STI: see Sexually Transmitted Disease/Infection

Surveillance Data: Statistics representing people with HIV or AIDS in a particular area. Statistics are reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from the public health officials who collect them from testing sites, treatment facilities, and other groups, and analyze them to produce a full picture of trends in the epidemic.

TA: Technical Assistance – a process whereby a person or group with a specific expertise assists another person or group in completing a task or process.

Target Populations: Groups of people who are the focus of HIV prevention efforts due to high rates of HIV infection among those groups. They are defined by using surveillance data broken down by ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and other factors in which they differ.

TB: Tuberculosis.

TCADA: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse – a state agency.

TDC: Texas Department of Corrections – a state agency

TEA: Texas Education Agency – a state agency

TDH: Texas Department of Health – a state agency

Title I: Under the Ryan White CARE Act, funding is given to eligible metropolitan areas hardest hit by the HIV epidemic.

Title II: Under the Ryan White CARE Act, funding is given by formula to states and territories to improve the quality, availability, and organization of health care and support services for people and families living with HIV/AIDS. There is an emphasis on rural populations. In Texas, the Texas Department of Health is the grantee.

Title III: Under the Ryan White CARE Act, funding is given to community-based organizations for outpatient early intervention services.

Title IV: Under the Ryan White CARE Act, funding is given to public and non-profit entities to coordinate services to, and improve access to research for, children, youth, women, and families.